

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917

HOUSE SOLIDLY BEHIND  
WILSON, PASSES ARMED  
VESSEL BILL, 403 TO 13Casting All Party Lines  
Aside, Members In Wave  
of Patriotism Vindicated  
Stand of President.If Bill Now In the Senate Is  
Adopted, House Will Prob-  
ably Substitute It for Its  
Own Without Change.Washington, March 2.—The Armed  
Neutrality Bill, authorizing the Presi-  
dent to arm merchant ships defensively  
and protect American citizens from  
attack on the high seas, passed the  
House last night by a vote of 403 to  
13, with one member not voting.It was a magnificent victory for  
President Wilson, showing the House  
virtually a unit behind him in the  
critical international situation. Party  
lines were eliminated early in the de-  
bate.Of the thirteen who voted against  
the bill nine are Republicans, three  
Democrats and one Socialist.The only other record vote came  
on a motion by Representative Cooper  
of Wisconsin, leader of the opposi-  
tion, to recommit the bill to the Com-  
mittee on Foreign Affairs with in-  
structions to report it forthwith with  
a proviso that arms should not be fur-  
nished ships carrying arms and ammu-  
nition to a belligerent. This mo-  
tion was lost by a vote of 124 to 295.

All Attempts to Amend Fail.

Every attempt to amend the bill on  
the floor failed. The amendments  
put in the bill by the House com-  
mittee were adopted by virtually unani-  
mous votes. The most important of  
these eliminates the words "other in-  
strumentalities and methods" and  
confirms the direct protection afford-  
ed American ships by guns and men.The bill empowers the President  
to protect ships and citizens of the  
United States against unlawful at-  
tack while engaged in lawful and  
peaceful pursuits on the sea.Another committee amendment de-  
clines war risk insurance to American  
ships carrying munitions.Chairman Flood of the Foreign Af-  
airs Committee said last night that  
he was advised President Wilson is  
satisfied with the language of the bill  
as it passed the Senate. The admin-  
istration prefers the Senate bill, be-  
cause it contains more of the lan-  
guage embodied in the measure origi-  
nally prepared in the State Depart-  
ment.Should the Senate pass its own bill  
House leaders say it will be substi-  
tuted for the Flood bill and carried  
by an overwhelmingly major vote in the  
House.

Opposition Had Meltd.

Consideration of the bill began in  
the House a few minutes before noon,  
when Chairman Henry of the rules  
committee presented a special rule  
for the passage of the measure. The  
rule, which was passed by unani-  
mous vote, provided for three hours  
of general debate, followed by the  
reading of the bill for amendment  
under the five-minute rule. General  
debate began at 1:10 o'clock.It became apparent the moment  
Speaker Clark recognized Chairman  
Henry that the expected opposition  
to the bill had melted away follow-  
ing the publication of Germany's  
Mexico-Japan intrigue.Representative Flood of Virginia,  
greeted the House as he laid the rule  
before the House in a speech occupy-  
ing only a few minutes. Mr. Henry  
commented on the evidences of ap-  
proval of the bill which came from  
both sides of the House. He de-  
clared that the President had asked  
for no unconstitutional power and  
would not do so. He urged every  
member to vote for the special rule.The House was worked up to a  
patriotic fervor by the speech of  
Representative Flood of Virginia,  
chairman of the foreign affairs com-  
mittee, at the outset of the debate.  
Members of both sides joined in round  
after round of applause when  
Chairman Flood mentioned American  
rights and demanded support for Presi-  
dent Wilson in enforcing them.

Mann Gets Ovation.

Republican Leader Mann then fairly  
swung the House off its feet by unex-  
pectedly and boldly proclaiming his  
support of the bill and of President  
Wilson. He was given a splendid  
ovation, the most demonstrative which  
any person has received in the House  
except the President himself and  
"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the venerable  
former speaker, who later declared it  
to be his "duty to support the ad-  
ministration and the Commander in  
Chief of the Army and Navy.""We may follow the teachings of  
the Master," he said, "and turn the  
other cheek, but, as the old negro  
said, 'the third cheek is enough.'"  
The chair found it necessary to ad-  
monish occupants of the galleries for  
applauding Mr. Cannon.Leader Mann's speech was the fea-  
ture of the general debate, his recent  
utterances having led many to be-  
lieve he would back and fill and trim  
After declaring that he had done and  
will do all in his power to keep the  
country out of the European war, Mr.  
Mann said:"But I do not see how it is possible  
for a patriotic nation to refuse to give  
the President at this crisis the power  
which he asks and which is provided  
for in the pending bill. I recognize  
the fact that those opposing this propo-  
sition are filled with patriotism and  
devotion to the country, as the rest of  
us are.""When the time comes that our  
ships shall be assaulted and the limit  
of our patient bearing of insults or  
destruction that may be heaped upon  
us is passed, it becomes the duty of  
a great or small government to defend  
its rights upon the sea."

"I hope and believe that by giving

this power to the President we shall  
be more apt to keep out than to get  
into war. I don't want to be involved  
in the European war, but I will  
willing to protect the rights of Ameri-  
cans."Mr. Mann's speech swept away any  
remaining opposition on the Republi-  
can side.Chairman Flood of the Foreign Af-  
airs Committee declared that in 1793  
conditions were much the same as  
they are today. "England and France  
were at war," he said, "and France  
was preying upon commerce as Ger-  
many is today. Many people in this  
country at that time said our rights  
should not be upheld and that to up-  
hold them would lead to war with  
France. We gave the President pow-  
er, our commerce was protected, our  
honor upheld and war averted. It  
may be necessary now to arm our  
ships, but if we must do more the  
fault will not be ours."Vigorous applause also greeted a  
speech by Democratic Leader Kitchin,  
who had been numbered among the  
pacifists. Mr. Kitchin talked like a  
man who was forcing himself to adopt  
a conclusion personally distasteful, but  
he came through finally and urged un-  
animous support for the bill.

Attacks "Sinister Press."

Representative Decker of Missouri  
joined his colleague, Representative  
Shackelford, in attacking the bill. Mr.  
Shackelford prepared the minority  
report which was signed by six mem-  
bers of the Foreign Affairs Commit-  
tee.He paid his respects to the  
occupants of the press gallery, point-  
ing his finger at them and saying to  
the House: "You are too cowardly  
to face the sinister press that is trying  
to force us into war!"Mr. Shackelford declared he was  
ready to go to war, "when the situa-  
tion demands it," but opposed de-  
claring any authority to the Presi-  
dent.Mr. Decker, a young man and an  
eloquent speaker, surprised the House  
by his speech. He had not been  
counted among those who would ac-  
tively oppose the measure. He chal-  
lenged the House membership to stay  
in Washington and shoulder the full  
burden of responsibility for war, de-  
claring that the passage of the bill  
meant war and nothing less.Mr. Decker made no reference  
to men of the South which Represen-  
tative Stedman of North Carolina, a  
Confederate veteran, construed as an  
insinuation upon their valor. He  
quickly jumped to his feet and de-  
clared that, while opposed to war, the  
young men, and the old men, need  
of the South would be the first to  
respond to the Nation's call. He  
asked the House: "What would Lin-  
coln do in this situation?" After the  
applause subsided, Major Stedman  
added:"Everyone of you knows what the  
great Lincoln would do. It is not  
necessary for me to say, I wish to  
affirm my support of this bill and the  
President."Decker said he intended no reflec-  
tion on anybody.Representative Temple of Pennsylv-  
ania, Republican member of the  
Foreign Affairs Committee, in discus-  
sion of the Prussian treaty of 1793, called  
attention to the fact that Germany  
recognizes the binding obligations of  
that treaty, which requires the exami-  
nation of cargoes of American ships,  
even those carrying contraband, and  
provides for their release under cer-  
tain conditions. "Yet," he said, "Ger-  
many now proposes to sink our ships  
without warning."

Attacks British Blockade.

Representative Cooper of Wiscon-  
sin, ranking Republican member of  
the Foreign Affairs Committee, read  
the original decree of Great Britain  
declaring the entire North Sea a dan-  
ger zone in order to enforce her  
blockade against Germany."The man who surrenders his in-  
dividual judgment in a crisis like  
this," he said, "is not fit to sit in this  
body. Our indignation appears to be  
aroused only against German viola-  
tions of international law. We say  
that England has not killed any  
Americans. True. But we have not  
dared to resist England's blockade.  
American ships are not braving British  
blockade against Germany."Representative Moore of Pennsylvania,  
who has been classed as a pro-  
German because of recent speeches,  
was welcomed into the big camp of  
the President's supporters when he  
proclaimed his support of the bill.Representative Sherley of Kentucky  
closed the general debate, declaring  
the bill a peace, not a war measure.  
"The proposition," he said, "is to pro-  
vide for the release of German ships  
on earth—human life."The reading of the bill proceeded  
as far as the committee amendments  
to the original Flood bill when a par-  
liamentary jangle developed. In the  
melee that followed it soon became  
apparent that a large number of mem-  
bers desired to speak under the five  
minute rule and that a vote on the bill  
would be delayed until late in the  
evening.Republican Leader Mann obtained  
unanimous consent for the introduc-  
tion of the following amendment by  
Representative Cooper in order that  
it might be discussed at length:"Provided that no ship of Ameri-  
can registry shall carry a cargo con-  
sisting in whole or in part of arms  
or ammunition consigned to a belliger-  
ent country or citizen thereof."Mr. Mann expressed the conviction  
that the President will not arm munition  
carriers.

EX-MAYOR GLINES DEAD.

Somerville, Mass., March 2.—Ed-  
ward Glines, who has been elected as a  
Republican to many offices, died at  
his home here last night. He was  
mayor of this city for three years,  
had served in both branches of the  
legislature and was a delegate to two  
Republican national conventions. He  
was 67 years old.LANSING BLAMES  
ONLY KAISER IN  
PROBE OF PLOTSecretary Lansing Absolves  
Mexico and Japan In Pub-  
lic StatementWashington, March 2.—Denial by  
the envoys of Japan and Mexico, and  
exonerated by Secretary Lansing of  
their governments of any part in  
Germany's plot against the United  
States were made yesterday. Mr.  
Lansing authorized the following  
statement as representing the admin-  
istration's attitude toward Japan and  
Mexico:"We do not believe that Japan has  
any knowledge of this, or that she  
would countenance any proposition  
made by an enemy."  
"We have confidence that Mexico  
would not be a party to any such  
agreement in view of the friendly re-  
lations existing between this govern-  
ment and the de facto government of  
Mexico."Ambassador Sato of Japan said:  
"With regard to the alleged Ger-  
man attempts to induce Japan and  
Mexico to make war upon the United  
States, made public in the press this  
morning, the Japanese Embassy,  
while lacking information as to  
whether such invitation ever reached  
Tokyo, desires to state most emphat-  
ically that any invitation of this sort  
would under no circumstances be en-  
tertained by the Japanese govern-  
ment, which is in entire accord and  
close relations with the other powers  
on account of formal agreements and  
our good friendship with the United  
States, which is every day growing in  
sincerity and cordiality.""Germany is very much mistaken  
if she thinks that my country would  
combine with Mexico and herself to  
make war against the United States.  
Germany would stop at nothing in the  
present state of affairs, and this  
makes the conception of the plot very  
probable. In saying this I speak au-  
thoritatively for my government."Ramón de Negri, the Mexican  
Charge, said:"As Charge d'Affaires of the Mexi-  
can Embassy I desire to deny the  
participation of my Government in  
the plot reported in the morning pa-  
pers. I expect the official denial of  
my government will be made in reply  
to the report which I have forwarded  
to the Foreign Office."Ambassador Fletcher has informed  
the State Department that the Mexi-  
can Minister at Mexico City has  
made a number of informal soundings  
at the Mexican Foreign Office to as-  
certain how Gen. Carranza might be  
expected to receive such a proposition,  
but that the First Chief has never  
been informed that Germany desired  
to open formal negotiations leading  
to such an agreement.The text of Dr. Zimmermann's  
communication has been cabled to every  
American diplomatic representative  
on this hemisphere, with instructions  
to ask the Foreign Offices how they  
feel on the subject.The Administration for several  
months has been alive to the fact that  
powerful German influences have  
been working in virtually all of the  
Latin-American capitals for the pur-  
pose of trying to divert the govern-  
ments away from the United States.  
Up to the present time the President  
and Secretary Lansing have no reason  
to believe that these schemes have  
succeeded. As far as the Adminis-  
tration has been able to ascertain, the  
Latin-American republics have no in-  
tention of looking to Germany for sup-  
port of any sort.The State Department is satisfied  
that publication of the Zimmermann  
document will act as a boomerang  
as far as Germany is concerned in  
this continent. Despite the fact that  
the United States has a number of  
trying situations existing in Latin-  
America, the State Department feels  
that none of the republics of this  
hemisphere would espouse Germany  
at this time.Congregational Church  
Members Greet PastorHundreds of members of the United  
Congregational church, former mem-  
bers, and ministers of other churches  
welcomed Rev. Horace Day last even-  
ing at a reception in the parlors of  
the church.Dr. and Mrs. Day and prominent  
members of the church received. The  
parlors were decorated with cut flow-  
ers. Mrs. C. N. Worthen was in  
charge of the details. Luncheon was  
served and Mrs. Walter Lashar, Mrs.  
Henry Blodget and Mrs. W. E. Seeley  
poured.Thousand Women  
Will Take Part In  
Inaugural ParadeWashington, Mar. 1.—The commit-  
tee in charge of the inauguration an-  
nounced to-day a number of women's  
delegations which will supply more  
than 1,000 marchers for the parade  
on Monday, despite the withdrawal  
of a number of women who became  
angry over the barring of certain  
floats from the procession. Among  
those who will march are a delega-  
tion of Illinois Democratic women  
headed by Mrs. George Bass, con-  
sisting of 50 members of the Women's  
Wilson League of Philadelphia, 100  
members of the Women's National  
Trade League of Baltimore, a delega-  
tion from California and Washington  
state, several hundred employees of  
the bureau of engraving and printing,  
400 girl scouts and more than 100  
Washington women.Italy informed the United States  
that the Tyrrhenian coast will be  
mined.FUNERAL DESIGNS AND  
BOUQUETS  
JOHN RECK & SON.A. P. ANDREW PRAISED  
FOR CONDUCTING AMERICAN  
AMBULANCES IN FRANCE

A. PIATT ANDREW

Fifty American university men, re-  
cruits for the American ambulance  
field service, arrived in Paris, land-  
ing from the steamship Espagne from  
New York City, and other con-  
tingents which will arrive soon  
from the United States there will be  
400 ambulances of the field service in  
commission at the French front.Professor A. Piatt Andrew the man-  
ager of the service, has been cited  
in the orders of the day of the ar-  
my for his disregard of danger at the  
front in directing the ambulance men,  
Professor Andrew is a Massachusetts  
man and was director of the United  
States mint in 1909-10 and assistant  
secretary of the treasury in 1910-12.  
He was assistant professor of econom-  
ics at Harvard university for nine  
years.

## DAIRYMEN OPEN CLUB.

New York, March 2.—The Dairy-  
men's league formed by 32,500 farm-  
ers in New York, Pennsylvania, Con-  
necticut and New Jersey has opened  
a club house and headquarters here.  
It is stated that the members own  
403,767 cows which supply a large  
part of the milk and cream consumed  
in New York city, and that the pur-  
pose of the organization is to estab-  
lish closer relations with distributors.CONNECTICUT HAS OVER A QUARTER  
OF GRAND TOTAL OF POSTAL SAVINGS  
CREDITED TO NEW ENGLAND STATESHer Share Is \$2,764,824 Out of \$9,565,118—Showed  
Heaviest Gain of Any State Last Year—Bridgeport  
Next to Boston in Deposits.More than nine and a half mil-  
lions of dollars in the postal savings  
banks of the country belong to New  
England people, and their propor-  
tion for the entire country is a little  
under one dollar in ten. Of the  
New England total, Connecticut folk  
own considerably more than one-  
quarter. Connecticut showed the  
largest gain of any state in the  
country last year. Here are the fig-  
ures for New England, according to  
the Boston Transcript, for the period  
ending November 30, 1916.

	Deposits.	Post- savings.
Massachusetts	\$4,449,000	38,053
Connecticut	2,764,824	18,209
Rhode Island	986,615	8,007
New Hampshire	500,746	3,724
Maine	354,645	2,394
Vermont	109,208	702
Total	\$9,565,118	67,085

The gains in deposits in the five  
months of the fiscal year, July 1 to  
November 30, 1916, have been large  
and point to a breaking of all rec-  
ords. Connecticut showed a gain for  
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916,  
of 74 per cent. in the five months  
since then of 43 per cent.; Maine went  
ahead in the same period 12 per cent.  
and 21 per cent.; Massachusetts, 33  
per cent. and 21 per cent. New  
Hampshire 18 per cent. and 17 per  
cent. and 24 per cent.; Vermont 14  
per cent. and 12 per cent.Vermont has the largest average  
balance per depositor, \$165; then  
follow Connecticut with \$152; Maine  
with \$149; Massachusetts with \$142;  
New Hampshire with \$134; Rhode  
Island with \$123. These figures are  
interesting in view of the fact that  
the average balance throughout the  
United States is \$176.Bridgeport has the largest de-  
posits in Connecticut with \$636,000.  
It ranks next below Boston in New  
England.The total deposits in the postal  
savings system are approximately  
\$115,000,000 and the number of de-  
positors is 665,000.The postal bank bill failed in  
Roosevelt's administration for lack of  
time. But Postmaster General Meyer  
finally got a plank advocating it in  
the republican platform and this  
completed the political circle, the  
other parties already having indorsed  
the plan. Thus divested of partisan-  
ship, the idea was ripe for fruition.  
When Frank H. Hitchcock became  
postmaster general in 1909 he tookthe cause where Mr. Meyer left off,  
and June 25, 1910, the postal savings  
bank act was passed. It became ef-  
fective January 1, 1911, and three  
days after six post offices of the sec-  
ond class were designated by Mr.  
Hitchcock for experiments. The six  
New England states were chosen and  
banks were opened in the post offices  
of Rumford, Me., Montpelier, Vt., An-  
sonia, Conn., Norwood, Mass., Ber-  
lin, N. H., and Bristol, R. I. It was  
not until summer that the system was  
extended to the big industrial centers  
which later were destined to form the  
backbone of the whole.When the European war opened  
the postal banks had been showing  
steady gains in deposits for a long  
time, but in August, 1914, they were  
quadrupled. They gradually de-  
clined until June, 1915, when they  
became normal again. They re-  
mained normal until May, 1916,  
when congress did away with the  
restriction confining deposits to not  
more than \$100 a month, and in-  
creased the maximum per depositor  
from its original \$500 to \$1,000. De-  
posits quadrupled again and even  
exceeded the previous high-water  
mark of the first month of the war.  
They are now making a net gain of  
\$1,000,000 a week.The law provided originally for  
deposit of the money in national  
banks or in state banks which were  
under state supervision. Since the  
institution of the federal reserve sys-  
tem postmasters may deposit with  
member banks of that system, and  
under an amendment to the federal  
reserve act, adopted May 18, 1916,  
they may deposit with any local  
supervised bank if no member bank  
of the federal reserve system is in  
town. The banks are required to  
pay the government 2-1/2 per cent. on  
postal bank money deposited with  
them, and the government pays 2  
per cent. to depositors. Out of the  
one-half per cent. margin the gov-  
ernment has been able to meet the  
expenses of the postal bank system  
and lay by a little surplus. Only 112  
persons are employed in the postal  
savings division of the post office de-  
partment in Washington.The theory that the postal sav-  
ings bank would reach out into the  
country and attract the bank system  
farmer has not been vindicated. The  
farmer prefers the local bank with  
which he has been familiar. The  
natural field of the postal bank is in  
the great industrial centers and min-  
ing regions and its natural patronsare foreigners. Some 65 per cent. of  
all postal savings depositors were  
born outside the United States and  
they own 80 per cent. of all the  
money on deposit. The Russian  
Jews outstrip all other foreigners in  
deposits, with 20.7 per cent. of all  
postal savings deposits to their credit.  
The Italians are next, with 14.2 per  
cent. Natives of Great Britain and  
her colonies rank third, with 8.8 per  
cent. Then follow Austrians, Hun-  
garians, Germans, Swedes and  
Greeks in that order.

## TUG FREED FROM CHAIN.

The tug Robert McAllister was freed  
from entanglement in the mooring  
chain at the Lake Torpedo Boat Co.  
basin yesterday morning after having  
been held there more than a day. The  
combined crews of the McAllister and  
the submarine L-5 effected its re-  
lease.

## A VEGETARIAN MEAL.

In view of the ever increasing cost  
of meat and the desirability of adding  
variety to the diet by the use of more  
fruits and vegetables, the Connecti-  
cut Pomological Society and the Vege-  
table Growers' Association at their re-  
cent convention in Hartford, Febru-  
ary 6 to 8, offered prizes for an ex-  
hibit of dinners which should omit  
meat.Among the other conditions of the  
contest were the following: The  
meal should be well selected and con-  
sist of six dishes in addition to bread  
and butter. It should be sufficient in  
amount to serve four people. It  
should be planned and prepared by  
high school pupils with a minimum  
of assistance from teachers.The meal which won the second  
prize, a handsome copper cup donat-  
ed by Henry Kohn & Co., Jewelers,  
of Hartford, was planned and pre-  
pared by the Second Year Class in the  
School of Home Economics, Connecti-  
cut Agricultural College. The menu  
was as follows:

Vegetable Soup	Croutons
Nut Loaf	Stuffed Potatoes
Spinach	Molded with Hard Boiled Eggs
Bread and Butter	
Celery and Pepper Salad	
French Dressing	
Peach Charlotte	

As the nut loaf is quite a hearty  
dish a thin soup and a light salad  
were served, while to balance a  
starchy dish like the potatoes, a green  
succulent vegetable was chosen. The  
dessert was selected to offer fruit in  
an attractive form, and while light it  
has much food value on account of  
the cream used in the prepara-  
tion.

The itemized cost of the meal was:	
Vegetable Soup	16 1/2
Nut loaf	31
Potatoes	15
Spinach	20 1/2
Salad	18
Dessert	18
Bread and Butter	11

Total.....\$130

The cost per person was 32 1/2 cents.

M. E. HAYES.

Home Economics Dept Conn Agri

College.

SPECIAL BARGAINS-  
ADVANCE SPRING GOODS!PRETTY  
Spring  
DressesAttractive new spring  
dresses for women and mis-  
ses, in taffeta and crepe de  
chine. New styles and popu-  
lar colors including, gold,  
chartruese, Belgium, navy  
and black.  
Values up to \$25.....  
\$18.95New Crepe de  
Chine WaistsWhite with gold collar and  
trimming, also flesh color plain  
models. Value \$2.75  
\$4.00.....All Winter Goods  
for Men, Women and Children—  
at less than  
1/2 PriceNEW SUITS  
for Men and Young MenA dandy assortment of new spring  
models, some of the classiest suits  
that have ever landed in old Bridge-  
port! We want to get them "on the  
streets" quickly and we're going to  
cut prices.

Values \$15 to \$30

\$9.50 \$14.50  
\$18.50 \$23.50

Included are a few fall weights.

AND CHEERFUL CREDIT  
You Can't Get Better Styles or More Serviceable  
Materials at Prices to Compare With These—Take advantage of our Introducing Prices on  
New Spring Wearing Apparel for men, women and  
children, before your chance is gone. Remember: You  
pay Nothing Down and only \$1.00 a Week on your pur-  
chase at the Caesar Misch Stores. Our entire remain-  
ing stock of Winter Goods will be cleared at One-Half  
Price—or Less.NEW SPRING SUITS  
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES'These are only a very few of the styles—there  
are hundreds of other here and more arriving daily.All-wool poplins with new belted model coats, side pockets, white  
collars. Skirts have shirred back. Colors include  
apple green, chartruese, [black and navy. \$18.75 \$11.95  
value. Special.....

## SOMETHING NEW! INTERESTING!

A new pleated model with belt and new style collar, shirred  
skirt with pockets, materials all-wool poplins, colors  
black, navy and gold. Regular \$25 value..... \$17.95

OTHER SUITS UP TO \$69.50.

## See Our New Millinery Display

—and choose YOUR hat before the Spring rush!

Our large, attractive stock of the season's latest  
hats will enable you to choose your here.Sport, tailored or dressy hats, some have the becoming crepe facings  
and many have unusually trimmed with feathers, flowers and ornaments.  
Our prices are just as attractive as our hats.Spring  
OvercoatsAll the latest fashion-  
able, snappy styles. Also  
dignified, conservative  
models in gray, blue,  
black, green and mix-  
tures. \$20 value at

\$14.75

Others up to \$25.

## SHOES

New Spring Shoes for  
men, women and chil-  
dren—here now!Men's Shirts  
New—DressyNegligee models, soft  
and stiff cuffs, a varied  
assortment of new pat-  
terns and cloths. Values  
\$1 to \$2.50.

65c, 95c, \$1.35,

\$1.95

## Suits for the Boy

who is just going into long trou-  
sers. A few small sizes, unusual  
bargains. Values up to \$12..... \$6.50

## Neckties

FOR MEN  
New spring neckwear  
in novelty silks and  
nite. Values 35c to  
\$1.50.

## Spring Hats

FOR MEN  
Fresh and brand new  
creations—soft and vel-  
our hats, variety of  
shades and styles  
SPECIALLY PRICED